

NUT

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flourish under their own names. *Addison's Guard.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Were stol'n. You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear, Not in the shape in which he plies At miss's elbow when she lies; Or stands before the *nursery* doors, To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated. *Gull. Trav.*

5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nursery* of trees. *Spenser on Ireland.*

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts, I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakespeare.*

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them. *L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head, Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred; Where unskill'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

NURSING. *n. f.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling. Then was she held in sovereign dignity, And made the *nursing* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursing* once, and choice delight, His destin'd from the womb. *Milt. Agonistes.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread Their springing leaves and lift their infant head, Indulge their childhood, and the *nursing* spare. *Dryden.*

NURTURE. *n. f.* [contracted from *nouriture*, French.] 1. Food; diet.

For this did th' angel twice descend? Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant Select and sacred. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Education; institution. Little used. She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenser.*

The thorny point Of bare distress, hath ta'en from me the shew Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred, And know some *nurture*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

TO NURTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To educate; to train; to bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment. *2 Esdr. viii. 12.*

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an insolent despoiler of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. *South.*

2. To *nurture* up; to bring by care and food to maturity. They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley's Serm.*

TO NURSE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish. Corrupted from *nurse*. *Ainsl.*

NUT. *n. f.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot*, Dutch; *noix*, Fr.] 1. The fruit of certain trees; it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell. If the shell and kernel are in the center of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a stone.

One chanc'd to find a nut In the end of which a hole was cut, Which lay upon a hazel-root, There scatter'd by a squirrel;

Which out the kernel gotten had; When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad, Let Oberon be ne'er so mad, I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. The force of this faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with nuts belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat. *Wilkin's Mathem. Magick.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Roy on the Creation.*

NUTBROWN. *adj.* [nut and brown.] Brown like a nut kept long. Young and old come forth to play,

NUT

Till the live-long daylight fail, Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton's Poem.*

When this *nutbrown* sword was out, With stomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side, For which the *nutbrown* lads, Erithacis, Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss. *Dryden.*

King Hardicute, midst Danes and Saxons stout, Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on gROUT. *King.*

NUTCRACKERS. *n. f.* [nut and crack.] An instrument used to enclose nuts and break them by pressure. He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

NUTGALL. *n. f.* [nut and gall.] Excrecence of an oak. In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak. *Brown.*

NUTHATCH. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTJOBBER. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTPECKER. } *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsl.*

NUTHOOK. *n. f.* [nut and hook.] A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered. *Nuthook, Nutbook, you lie. Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

NUTMEG. *n. f.* [nut and *mugit*, French.] The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. The *nutmeg* is of a roundish or oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, and its surface furrowed: it is of an extremely agreeable smell and an aromatick taste. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive. The Dutch import the *nutmegs* and mace from the East-Indies, and supply all Europe with them. The tree which produces them is not unlike our pear-tree in its manner of growth: its leaves, whether green or dried, have, when bruised, a very fragrant smell; and the trunk or branches, cut or broken off, yield a red liquor like blood. This tree is carefully cultivated. But that which produces the male *nutmeg* grows wild in the mountainous parts of the Moluccas. *Nutmeg* is much used in our foods, and is of excellent virtues as a medicine. *Hill.*

The second a dry and hofculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*. *Brown's V. Er.*

I to my pleasant gardens went, Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *South.*

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NUTRICATION. *n. f.* [nutricatio, Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed. Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Brown.*

NUTRIMENT. *n. f.* [nutrimentum, Latin.] That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment. This slave Has my lord's meat in him, Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*? *Shakespeare.*

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body. *South.*

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NUTRIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; alimental. By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion. *Arb.*

NUTRITION. *n. f.* [from *nutritio*, *nutris*, Lat. *nutrition*, Fr.] The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or encreasing growth. New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed. *Glauc. Sess. c. iii.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRITIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutritio*, Latin.] Having the quality of nourishing. O may'st thou often see Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain *Philips.*

Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within. The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the nutritious juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

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TO NUZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original signification, seems corrupted from *nurse*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers supposed it to come from *nozzle* or *nose*, and in that sense used it.] 1. To nurse; to foster. Old men long *nuzzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation. *Sidney.*

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2. To go with the nose down like a hog. He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arb. J. Bull.*

The blessed benefit, not there confin'd, Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYMPH. *n. f.* [νύμφη; *nymphas*, Lat.] 1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. And as the moisture which the thirsty earth Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins, From out her womb at last doth take a birth, And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains. *Davies.*

2. A lady. In poetry. This resolve no mortal dame, None but those eyes cou'd have o'erthrown; The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is*.] None is; not is. Obsolete. Thou findest fault, where *nys* to be found, And buidest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*



O.